

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2604.

MYRTLES WIN BOTH BOAT RACES



FINISH OF THE SENIOR RACE.

Healani's Fought Against Big Odds.

The Healani colors of blue came in most aptly to express how the members of that club felt after losing both races yesterday afternoon, while the red fire and celebration of the Fourth fittingly coincide with the feelings of the Myrtles after the victories.

The races were exciting, well rowed and close from start to finish. No records were broken, in fact the Senior race was the slowest ever rowed here, and the Junior the same with two exceptions. But it was not a day for record races, the weather being against such attempts. The crowd which went down was not as large as in former years, twelve cars being sufficient to hold everybody, but those who went saw two contests which were fought out in a way which leaves for the Myrtles the pleasure of knowing that they have two victories well earned, and for the Healani the solace of two races in which they were beaten, but by no means disgraced. In fact the way the Healani fought, against odds heavily against them, is deserving of the highest praise. Captain Walker of the Healani, after the races yesterday, said: "We were beaten, that's all; I have nothing to say."

The report that the Myrtle Seniors were in a bad way at the end of the race, has no foundation, when one knows how they returned to their quarters. Tired they were to be sure, but one and all complaining that they were not forced. Captain King declares that his men rowed well within themselves and were ready at any time to spurt hard, but they were not forced to. On the other hand, some of those rowing in the Healani boat say it was one of the hardest races they were ever in, and that it was tantalizing the way Crozier kept out of their company, without straining his crew.

When the Clark boys appeared in the Junior boat, Healani sympathizers began to have hopes. The boys had not

(Continued on Page 8.)

GOOD RACES AND A FAIR DAY FOR MAUI

[BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.]

KAHULUI, July 4.—It was a fine day for the races though the wind blew strong. There was a great crowd out, which Berger's band helped to inspire and the whole affair was a success. Following is the result of the meet:

First race: Pucalima won; Charlie next.

Second race: Sambo won; Healy second.

Fourth race: Geraldine S won; Bruner next.

Sixth race: Bruner won; Racine Murphy next.

Seventh race: Cyclone won.

Eighth race: Japan won; Pucalima second.

Tenth race: Bruner won; Racine Murphy next.

Twelfth race: Manuel Fanshina won.

Several riders were thrown. There was also a mule race and polo.

BASEBALL.

In the ball game All-Maui defeated Punahoa, twelve to eight.

A. P. TAYLOR.

POPULISTS OPEN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, July 4.—The Populist National Convention convened here today. Ex-Congressman Weller of Iowa was chosen temporary chairman.

MORE SURVIVORS OF NORGE.

STONEWAY, July 4.—One hundred and one additional survivors of the wrecked steamship Norge landed here today. There are over 600 additional people who were on the vessel still missing.

PAY FIVE CENT FARE WITH \$45.00 CHECK.

A native, who had been celebrating the Fourth, rushed into the Poole Station at about midnight and laying a check for forty-five dollars on the station clerk's desk demanded to know if it were money. He said that he boarded a Rapid Transit car and when the conductor asked for his fare tendered the check. The conductor refused to take the check and return \$44.95 in change. The native insisted that the check was "money" and refusing to pay any other money as fare, he was put off the car.

"What I want to know is if that is

money?" he shouted.

"Well," said the good natured desk man, "I guess that is money all right but perhaps it ain't the kind that can be legally paid for a five-cent fare on the Rapid Transit."

"You say money. All right. That's all I want to know. What I do now? I show them how refuse my check!"

"Well, my friend," was Jack's reply, "it would be better if you made your kick to the Rapid Transit office. You go up there and see them."

"All right. It's money. I will show 'em."

And the Fourth of July man passed into outer darkness.

JAPANESE LANDING MEN FOR PORT ARTHUR FIGHT

Kuroki Retiring So As Not To Get Out of Reach of His Supplies.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 5.—Japanese are landing near Dalny in heavy force, preparatory to a final attack on Port Arthur.

FALLING BACK FOR SUPPLIES.

LIAOYANG, July 5.—The Japanese are suffering for lack of supplies. On this account two divisions have fallen back to Feng-wangcheng.

KUROPATKIN REENFORCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Kuropatkin is receiving 2000 reinforcements daily. He will take the offensive after the rains.

A FIGHT AT SEA.

TACHEKIAO, July 5.—There has been a fight off the coast between Japanese transports and Russian torpedo boats. The result is unknown. Kuroki has begun retirement.

STILL DOING THINGS.

TOKIO, July 5.—Kuroki, unresisted, has occupied Maotien Pass.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, July 4.—A decisive battle between the forces of General Kuropatkin and General Kuroki is imminent. The roads are now impassable.

TOKIO, July 4.—General Oki denies the report of Japanese atrocities to wounded. He accuses the Russians of mutilating the bodies of dead Japanese.

TOKIO, July 4.—A Russian guardship and torpedo boat destroyer have been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur.

Washington, July 3, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu,

Admiral Togo reports as follows:

"Our 12th torpedo-boat flotilla, in the night of June 27th, attacked and sank an enemy's guardship with 2 masts and 3 funnels outside Port Arthur. The same flotilla then exchanged fire with the enemy's destroyers, whereof one was observed to have capsized and sunk. Our casualties are 14 dead and 3 wounded."

TAKAHIRA.

FIGHT WILL BE BETWEEN PARKER AND JUDGE GRAY

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—A caucus of the Pennsylvania delegates resulted in a decision to cast their 68 votes for Parker. The antis may center on Judge Gray of Delaware.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The managers of Judge Parker claim that he will be nominated on the first ballot. He is expected to receive the support of Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland. The anti-Parker forces claim to hold the balance of power and expect to prevent Parker's nomination. The National Democratic Committee is considering contests of delegations from various states.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—M. F. Tarpey has been chosen Democratic National Committeeman for California.



MYRTLE SENIOR CREW, WINNERS OF THE RACE

Advertiser Photo

FINISH OF THE JUNIOR RACE.

SENSATIONS IN THE STRAUCH CASE

ANONYMOUS THREAT DRAWN OUT BY THE STRAUCH INQUIRY

Threats to Murder Anonymously by Mail.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The developments in the Strauch case yesterday were as follows: Robert Clark, the first man to get a loan, had furnished valuable real estate as security and supposed that he had given Strauch a mortgage when, as a matter of fact he had given a deed.

During the day Strauch, having been sued in the Territorial courts, applied to the Federal Court to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, listing his assets at \$19 and some stock, "value unknown."

In the afternoon anonymous letters were received by Mr. Thurston and the Editor of the Advertiser threatening them with death for "blackmailing."

In the evening there was an excited meeting at the rooms of the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society, attended by many subscribers, to which reporters were not admitted.

Natives and Portuguese signed a vote of confidence in Strauch and his Society.

"Honolulu, May 13, 1904.

"Mr. P. E. R. Strauch, Manager Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, 928 Fort Street, Honolulu.

"Dear sir: I wish to thank you for all the money your Society gave me to pay off my mortgage and enough to repair my house. I now can save the 12 per cent interest I had to pay on my mortgage. I feel very glad that your society has helped me so promptly, as I had paid into the society only \$12.80 and I received \$400.00 from your society. In a short time I will have paid my debt and owe nobody one cent.

"Your society of which I am a proud member, has saved my house and home and I shall always thank you for helping me and my family.

"As your highest aim is to help each member of your society out of trouble, I know that thousands of families in the Hawaiian Islands will join our society, co-operate with us, and be blessed by it.

"I shall tell all my friends about your work.

"Expecting to see the number of our society reach into the thousands soon.

"I remain,

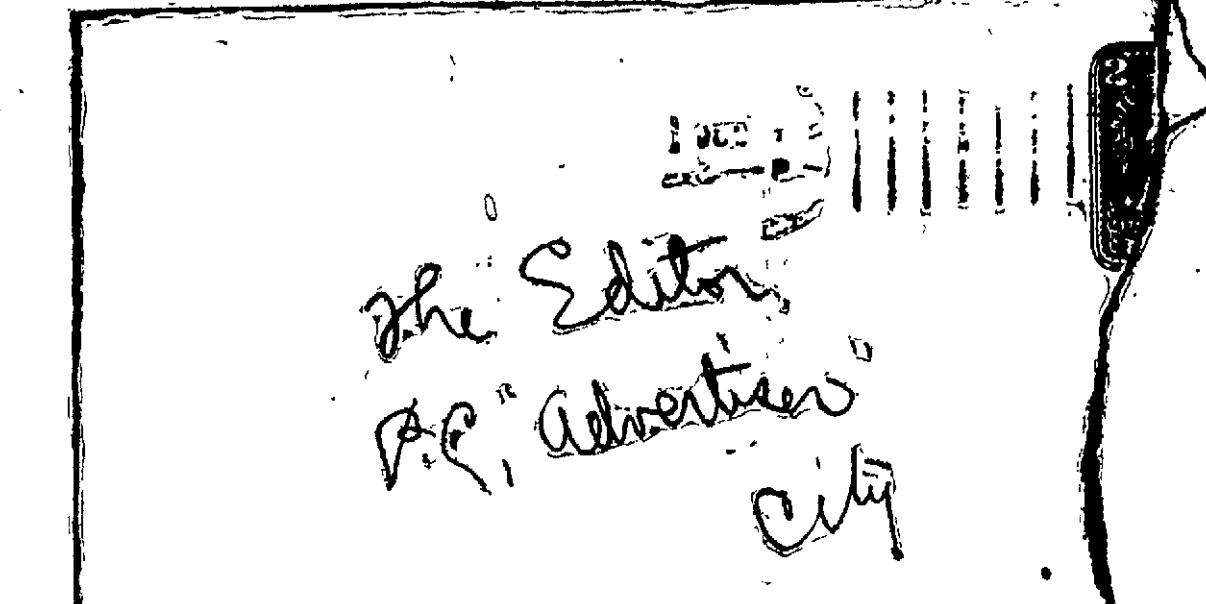
"Yours with aloha,
ROBERT CLARK,
"City Repair Shop, 1043 Bethel Street, Honolulu."

On pink slips of paper thousands of copies of the above have been distributed in the islands by Manager P. E. R. Strauch of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society.

An Advertiser reporter looked up Clark yesterday and also went to the Bureau of Conveyances to learn what he could regarding the mortgage that the Society enabled Clark to lift. From the records in the Bureau of Conveyances it was shown in Liber 236 on Page 270 that on the third day of July, 1902, Robert Clark mortgaged some Palama property to M. W. Tschudi for the sum of \$300. The record also showed that on May 13th of this year Tschudi, full payment having been made by Clark, had released the mortgage. But in addition to the above another document was filed for record in the Bureau of Conveyances on May 13th, and this is an absolute deed from Clark and his wife of the Palama property to "M. W. Tschudi, Trustee of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu," in consideration of \$400. Four hundred dollars was the amount of the loan made by the Society but in deed recorded in Liber 238, Page 171, no mention is made of the four hundred dollars being loan. It is stated simply as the amount of money paid for the property and the deed is such that it gives a clear title to Tschudi, Trustee of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, and of course legal permission to Tschudi to sell that same property at any time to any other person he wishes to and Robert Clark, who considers himself the owner would be unable to prevent his transfer. The copy of the record is as follows:

Robert Clark and wife to Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society by T. stamped \$100 Deed
Know all men by these presents That I Robert Clark of Honolulu Territory of Hawaii for and in consideration of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) to me paid by M. W. Tschudi Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu in said Island of Oahu, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said M. W. Tschudi Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kapalama, Honolulu, aforesaid, and known as lot 20 in Palama, Liber 193, Page 202, and more particularly described as follows:

The reporter showed Clark a copy of the deed which is on record which surprised and declared that he had not intended to sign a deed. He thought he was only signing a mortgage. He declared that his property was worth over a thousand dollars and that he certainly would not deed this for the sum of four hundred dollars. Tschudi, he said, is a day inspector at the Custom House. He thought everything was all right. He had used \$200 of the money in paying off the mortgage held by Tschudi. Some of the remainder had been used to pay notarial fees to Silva, interest to



FACSIMILE OF ENVELOPE AND ENCLOSED SLIP RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. MR. THURSTON RECEIVED A SIMILAR ONE.

Beginning at the north corner of this lot and running as follows:

1-S. 21 degrees, 21 minutes E., 46 feet along Bishop Estate;

2-S. 51 degrees, 50 minutes W., 40 feet along lot 22 and 21;

3-N. 34 degrees, 22 minutes W., 47 feet along road;

4-N. 59 degrees, 23 minutes E., 61 feet along Bishop Estate to the initial point, containing an area of 2580 square feet, being a part of L. C. A. 4455 to Kaaloa Apana 2, and conveyed to the said Robert Clark by deed of the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., dated July 10, 1900, and recorded in Liber 209, on Pages 205 and 306. To have and to hold said granted premises, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever. And I, the said Robert Clark do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, with the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the said premises, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, that said premises are clear and free from all incumbrances, and that I will and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. And I, Kealoha Clark, wife of the said Robert Clark, for the consideration aforesaid, do hereby release and quit-claim all my right or possibility of dower in and to the said premises unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 13th day of May, A. D. 1904.

ROBERT CLARK, (LS).
KEALOHA CLARK, (LS).

In the Presence of P. Silva, Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu—ss.

On this 13th day of May, A. D. 1904, personally appeared before me, Robert Clark and Kealoha Clark, his wife, known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, who severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And said Kealoha Clark, on a private examination by me, separate and apart from her husband, further acknowledged to me that she executed the same without compulsion, fear, or constraint from her said husband.

(Seal) P. SILVA,
Notary Public,
First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Recorded and comp'd this 14th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11:00 o'clock a. m.

CLARK DENIES DEED.

An Advertiser reporter took a copy of this deed and a copy of one of the circulars issued by Strauch in which Clark is shown as lauding the Society, and called upon Clark at his shoe repairing and bicycle shop in Bethel street. Clark is part Hawaiian and part Chinese.

"Are you a member of the Co-Operative Society?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said Clark. "I was the first to join and I got the first loan. I got \$300 to pay off a mortgage and a hundred dollars besides."

"What security did you give the society for the loan?"

"I gave them a mortgage on my place."

"Are you sure you gave them a mortgage? Did you not give them a deed to the property?"

The reporter showed Clark a copy of the deed which is on record which surprised and declared that he had not intended to sign a deed. He thought he was only signing a mortgage. He declared that his property was worth over a thousand dollars and that he certainly would not deed this for the sum of four hundred dollars. Tschudi, he said, is a day inspector at the Custom House. He thought everything was all right. He had used \$200 of the money in paying off the mortgage held by Tschudi. Some of the remainder had been used to pay notarial fees to Silva, interest to

Tschudi, expense of making out the papers, a dollar for the Underwriting Company's guarantee that his loan would be all right, and small amounts for other purposes. The reporter showed him the place in the circular where he was said to have stated that the three hundred had been used to clear a mortgage and that the remaining hundred had been used to repair house.

"I did not write it," said Clark, "the Society came around with that already written out. They said it would help the Society and asked me to sign it. So I did so."

"But I have one more agreement," said Clark, "and I will get that."

From a small safe Clark fished out a document of which the following is a copy:

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made this 18th day of May, A. D. 1904, by and between M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, party of the first part, and Robert Clark, of Honolulu, party of the second part; Witnesseth:

That whereas said party of the second part has borrowed and received from the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu in Gold Coin of the United States the sum of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) and has agreed to pay to the said Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society in monthly installments of \$40.00 in monthly installments of sums not less than Four and 40/100 Dollars (\$4.40) on the first day of each and every month hereafter, beginning with the first day of June, 1904, together with all other dues and assessments according to the terms and conditions of that certain Co-Operative Contract No. 1 Series "A" of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, dated March 26, 1904, and has conveyed unto M. W. Tschudi as Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society absolutely in fee simple of that certain tract as more fully appears in a map of said Tract recorded in Liber 193 on page 302.

Time being the essence of this contract, it is agreed, that if any payment shall be in arrears according to the terms and conditions of said Co-Operative Contract No. 1, the said party of the first part, his successors, heirs or assigns or their agent may at once take possession of said premises and may exercise the right of ownership as granted in said deed, and may rent the said premises or may sell the same, and from the proceeds thereof, pay and liquidate.

First, any and all sums that may be due from the party of the second part to the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society together with accrued costs, interests and all taxes and assessments whatsoever, and second, pay the remainder, if any, to the party of the second part.

When full payment shall have been received at the Home office of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society in Honolulu according to the terms and conditions of the said Co-Operative Contract No. 1, Series "A" but not otherwise, the said party of the first part, his successors, heirs or assigns shall execute or cause to be executed at the expense of the party of the second part, his heirs, administrators or assigns a sufficient deed to the above premises free from incumbrances.

In case the party of the second part is in arrears as aforesaid he agrees, guarantees and binds himself to surrender this Agreement on demand, and allow the party of the first part to take immediate and peaceful possession of the said premises, together with all improvements and appurtenances without recourse to law.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

M. W. TSCHUDI,
Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society.

ROBERT CLARK.

In presence of

W. PAOKALANI

Although Strauch and Tschudi had been careful to have the deed attested by a notary and filed for record they did not have the agreement signed before a notary or recorded. Although it is as important a document in the

transaction as is the deed.

"Did you see Tschudi sign that?" asked the reporter.

"No," said Clark. "Strauch fixed that up and took it down to the Custom House and said that Tschudi signed it. Then he said: 'This is your paper!'

"You are sure you did not intend to deed your property to Tschudi as security for that loan?" again asked the reporter.

"No," said Clark, "they say mortgage and I sign as mortgage."

WON'T ANSWER QUESTIONS.

An Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon visited the offices of Mr. Strauch, manager of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, and found a large delegation of Hawaiians, men and women, occupying all the chairs in the outer office. The hall door and that leading to the outer office, closed the inner sanctum of Manager Strauch from view. Inquiry elicited the information that Mr. Strauch was not in. Mr. Strauch, however, could be seen from the Advertiser office opposite, busy with a gesticulating Hawaiian.

Later Mr. Strauch was seen, while he was doing some typewriting. He was asked whether he had been able to make up the answers to the queries propounded to him by the Advertiser.

"I have nothing for publication," replied Mr. Strauch pleasantly.

"Do you think you can answer the questions in the near future?"

"I don't know—I have nothing to say for publication."

As all replies were to the same effect, the interview, such as it was, came to an end, and Mr. Strauch resumed his typewriting.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

A spirited meeting of natives and Portuguese interested in the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society was held last evening at the Society's offices, the discussion at times attracting quite a crowd on the sidewalk opposite. The books were gone over, the safe opened, cash deposited on a table and counted, and then a set of resolutions expressing confidence in the manager and the company itself, was prepared by Strauch. The responsibility of the company was not gone into. The resolutions, as brought to the Advertiser by George Markham, are as follows:

Whereas the public has been aroused by newspaper criticisms of the progress of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society in the Territory of Hawaii, and

Whereas, such criticism has been brought to a focus through the medium by a coterie who are conspiring to hamper the progress of said Society, and

Whereas, the development of the Society has been so rapid that these people have become alarmed that it will become a successful and responsible institution and absorb a major portion of their business, because it assists people to obtain and pay for homes at the very lowest rate of interest possible, (only 1 per cent per year), and

Whereas, we have examined the books of the Society and all its appurtenances appertaining thereto, its co-operative contracts, its financial status, and found them satisfactory, and have had explained to us in a clear and lucid manner the method of conducting the affairs of the Society; therefore,

Resolved, that we, contract holders of the Society, do hereby declare our perfect confidence in the manager and other officer of the Society, and condemn in the strongest terms the attacks on the Society by those who make accusations against the manager, the security company, and the methods of conducting the Society before they have informed themselves of the facts in the case.

(Signed) S. K. Lukua, H. Keahialoa, J. P. Kaulua, Robert Clark, John K. Apio, William K. Luther, M. V. Souza, Louisa Kaaoa, L. K. Kakane, J. A. Victor, James Mathews.

The signatures above given were typewritten in the copy supplied the Advertiser. George Markham, who brought in the paper, called this journal's attention to the fact that, in a native circular, the Home Purchasing Society says that the First National Bank of Hawaii is its Kahl Hawaii or "Place of Saving." At a late hour Cashier Cooper was called up and asked if the Strauch Society had an account with the First National. His reply was "Not to my knowledge. All I know about the matter is that I declined to act as the Society's treasurer."

Furthermore Strauch took the money that was counted last night out of his

own safe in the Waity block.

WANTS TO BE A BANKRUPT.

Affairs of P. E. R. Strauch and the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society were opened up somewhat, in both the Federal and Territorial courts, yesterday. The continued examination of Strauch as a judgment debtor in the suit on a note brought against him by P. H. Burnette was due before Judge Robinson in Circuit Court chamber at 10 o'clock.

Shortly before that hour Strauch filed in the clerk's office of the United States District Court a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, with schedules showing debts of nearly \$7000 and assets of \$18. The assets he claimed to be exempt, on the ground that he was a married man. Mr. Strauch nevertheless paid the statutory fee of \$40 for entering the petition.

When the petition was presented before Judge Dole in court, Geo. A. Davis and F. E. Thompson, counsel respectively for P. H. Burnette and H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., creditors, protested against the granting of the petition and, at their instance, the matter went over until Wednesday next. The bankruptcy papers are as follows:

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii. In the matter of Paul E. R. Strauch, bankrupt.

No. —. Petition of debtor.

To the Honorable S. B. Dole, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii.

The petition of Paul E. R. Strauch, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, a broker, respectfully represents:

That he has resided continuously for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at Honolulu, within the judicial district of the District Court of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii;

that he owes debts which he is unable to pay in full; that he is willing to surrender all his property for the benefit of his creditors except such as is exempt by law, and desires to obtain the benefit of the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy;

That the schedule hereto annexed marked "A," and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains a full and true statement of his debts, and (so far as it is possible to ascertain) the names and places of residence of his creditors, and such further statements concerning said debts as are required by the provisions of said Acts;

That the schedule hereto annexed marked "B," and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains an accurate inventory of all his property, both real and personal, and such further statements concerning said property as are required by the provisions of said Acts;

That the schedule hereto annexed marked "C," and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains an accurate inventory of all his property, both real and personal, in accordance with the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy.

DAVIS FILES AUTHORITY

Contrary Exhibit From Same Author.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

A conclusion came to the examination of judgment debtor in the case of J. L. Howland vs. Byron O. Clark somewhat abruptly yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Davis and Mead began at each other, as on the former hearing, with mutual protests against interruptions, but the court applied the curb reins promptly and there was no scene developed. Exhibits to show the authority of Davis and to deny it were filed, which revealed considerable of a self-contradictory attitude on the part of the complaining creditor. Mr. Davis came first with the following:

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS.

"Pomona, California, April 29, 1899. 'George Davis, Esq., Honolulu, H. I. Dear Sir: Your name has been given me by the U. S. Consul at Honolulu, and I wish to intrust to you the collection of the enclosed note and judgments.

"Inasmuch as the time required for an exchange of communications is so great, I wish you would take any steps that may be required to collect the claims without referring the matter back to me, but get the money if it is a possible thing to do.

"I send you the original notes and transcripts of the judgments.

"The parties acknowledge the claims as valid but claim that they are unable to pay. Of course if neither of them has anything we will have to wait; but if there is anything in sight that can be subjected to the payment of the claims, we desire to force payment.

"Trusting that we may receive a favorable report from you in due course, I am

"Very truly yours,

"HOWARD A. BROUGHTON."

An unsigned leaf of a memo, pad containing Mr. Broughton's professional card at top, dated "Pomona, California, 10, 3, '99," comes next, in which Mr. Davis is asked if he will please report what he thinks can be done about the Clark and another matter sent to him. Then there is the following letter from the claimant himself, written on the letter paper of the American Beet Sugar Co.:

"Oxnard, Cal., 12, 20, '01.

"Geo. A. Davis, Esq., Honolulu, H. I. Dear Sir: Some six months ago I wrote you in regard to the judgment you hold against Byron O. Clark for me, but I have not received any reply as yet from you, so I write again. When I last wrote you Clark offered to give new notes signed for three years at 7 per cent, interest and Mrs. Clark will give as security ten (10) shares Pine Apple stock paid up to par value at \$100 per share, note to be for principal and interest to date. What do you think of the proposition? The settlement will have to be made through you, he will have to pay costs, etc. Please write me full particulars as to costs, all expenses, how much the note is principal and interest, by return mail and oblige.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND,

"Oxnard, Cal."

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-s-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

A TIREFLESS WORKER

A Victim of Nervous Debility, Now a Wonder of Vivacity, Explains the Marvel of the Change.

Mrs. Dora B. Frazier, of No. 140 Althea street, Providence, Rhode Island, is today the very embodiment of vivacity. She is an energetic forewoman in a large laboratory and shows no traces of her recent long struggle with nervous prostration succeding typhoid pneumonia.

"My illness began in 1898," says Mrs. Frazier, "and lasted for about three years in all, and for three months I was confined to my bed. I made occasional attempts to work, but I could only manage to put in two or three days out of a week at the very best. Several times I was actually at the point of death.

"I had a good physician but he could not succeed in getting me out of my weak state. It was hard for me to retain any food and my weight dropped down to seventy-five pounds. I had a great deal of dizziness and suffocating spells. One of my legs was swollen so as to interfere with my walking. I could get scarcely any sleep, my color was very pale and I suffered from irregularities that are very painful and depressing to women.

"I dragged out month after month of such an existence, 'till I read of Dr. Williams' 'Pink Pills for Pale People' in a Providence paper and I thought I would just try them. Before I got through the first box I said to my mother: Why, these pills are certainly doing me good. We both grew hopeful and I kept on taking them steadily for six or seven months and then occasionally for some time longer, and all the time my troubles kept lessening until at last they were gone altogether. I got rid of indigestion, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, dragging sensations and irregularities of every kind and my weight ran up thirty-two pounds.

"It is more than a year since I took up my full work and in all that time I have not lost a day through illness. Dr. Williams' 'Pink Pills' have made me a well woman and I have no lack of strength or cheerful spirits."

Dr. Williams' 'Pink Pills' are a specific for all diseases of the blood and nerves. Their power has been tested in the most extreme cases. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS.

Mr. Mead filed the following letters as exhibits:

"Oxnard, Cal., May 1, 1902.

"Mr. Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, H. I.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. received and in answer would say that you were mistaken in your statement that I had sued you, for till I received your letter I did not know that you had sued me, for your note was turned over to the bank with my other assets and they were the ones who sued you without my knowledge. I will write and have any more proceedings stopped for the present. Now what kind of collateral security will you be able to give me and how long time will you want to pay me in and how will you make the payments. Please write me at once just what you want to do in the matter. As to costs of judgment I did not order them made, so I do not feel as if I ought to pay them.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND."

"Oxnard, Cal., Nov. 30, '03.

"Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.

"Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 11th inst. will say that I did answer your letter of January last, asking you several questions, but received no answer. I have written to Davis the lawyer three times in regard to the judgment but have never received any answer from him, only the first time when he was notified not to press the case. Will you please find out and let me know at once the sum total of the judgment to date including costs and interest. Also please find out what Davis' bill is and as soon as I hear from you I will make you some kind of a proposition.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND."

This letter was marked answered on Jan. 18, 1904, and Mr. Mead stated that Mr. Clark made a proposition to Mr. Howland but received no reply.

Mr. Davis stated to the court that he had not had anything to do with the bank's instructions having come from Mr. Broughton and Mr. Howland. He did not remember ever receiving orders not to press the case.

Mr. Clark was called to the stand again. After he had answered a few questions, Judge Robinson cut the proceedings short with the decision:

"Let the order of examination be discharged."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear concluded the hearing of the Parker guardianship matter yesterday morning, with an order to the parties to file briefs. S. H. Derby and A. A. Wilder addressed the court for the quaran-

tee. Judge Robinson signed a decree for the adoption of Leon Sterling by Joe Enos and Kanohokula Enos with full rights of inheritance. The child is ten years of age and both his parents are dead. Kanohokula Enos was appointed guardian of the property of Leon Sterling, which consists of lots 1 to 8, Kaimuki tract, valued at \$2400.

With reference to the petition of Charles Phillips, administrator, for leave to sell real estate of the late Harry Congdon's estate, F. E. Thompson and C. F. Clemons have entered their appearance as attorneys on behalf of Aggie Congdon, widow of decedent.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowel. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SEGEBEER GETS OUT OF STRAUCH COMBINATION

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Mr. P. El. R. Strauch, that friend of humanity and especially of the wage-earning native and Portuguese, put in a full day yesterday. Bright and early he bought an Advertiser and proceeded to warm up over its contents. When business opened, he had plenty of explaining to do in which he was assisted by the eminent financier, George Markham. Then Mr. Sedgebeer resigned from the directorate. Along in the afternoon Mr. Strauch professed to have received an anonymous letter threatening him with death and realizing who his journalistic friends

were the time of day. They asked if I were a stranger in Honolulu. I said no—that I was a fireman and up there to spend my liberty day. We had a pleasant chat while viewing scenery from the Heights and Mrs. Strauch asked me to call upon herself and husband, and little girls, when I again had a day off. I had few acquaintances in Honolulu at that time and appreciated this as a kindness to a stranger. I called on Mr. and Mrs. Strauch and became quite friendly with them but never talked concerning their own or my business affairs. Through them I got acquainted with others. On the first of September, 1903, I became foreman, at the Makiki Fire Station. Along in March of this year Strauch came out to the station and told me that he intended to start a society to enable people to build homes cheaply. He said that he would do all this himself but needed a couple of his friends to permit him to use their names for a short time in order to get started. He did not ask me to become financially interested. He said it required no money on my part. I would just permit him to use my name as a favor. One day he came along and introduced a man by the name of Capt. E. T. Rodgers. I have seen Rodgers in Honolulu a few times since. Strauch said Rodgers was also his friend and I understood he would allow Strauch to use his name in the new company in the same way as Strauch wished to use mine. So in return for the friendship that Strauch and his wife had previously shown me I said I would permit it. I signed a brief partnership—well I hardly know what I really did sign the way things have turned out, but I did not sign anything for which I ever expected to have to pay out one cent or receive a cent for. In fact I never expected to hear of the thing again. Between that time and now I have never seen any of their books or discussed any plans with them and knew of their operations only when I read the account in the Advertiser and was called upon in court to state whether I was a member of the partnership. In court of course I had to state that I was for I had signed their papers. But I knew nothing of the work of the partnership and only know regarding it now from what I have read in the papers. I do not know how much cash they have received or whether they have received any."

"What do you know of the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. of San Francisco, which firm Strauch says guarantees all the contracts of his Society?" asked the reporter.

"I know absolutely nothing of it. As one of the partners I was never called upon to make any agreement with any such concern, or in fact with anybody. I know nothing of any of the acts of the partnership."

"Do you know anything else concerning the partnership, its work, where it banks money received, or anything concerning the conduct of the business of the Society?"

"Not a thing. I have as I said before, had no business relations with Strauch and Rodgers except signing the first paper and insisting today, when I learned the character of the scheme, in having my name dropped as a supposed 'copartner.'

BRIEF BANK ACCOUNT.

Cashier Cooper of the First National Bank found, on examining his books yesterday, that Strauch had made one deposit there of \$140 and after leaving the money a short time had drawn it all out again. Probably this was done so the name of the bank could be used on the Society's letterheads as the place of deposit.

"How did you happen to get mixed up with the Strauchs?" asked the reporter.

"Well, nearly three years ago, when I was a hoseman in the Central Fire Station I spent one of my liberty days in a little trip to Pacific Heights. I was seated at a table eating ice cream alone when Mrs. Strauch and another lady approached pleasantly and bade

her to sit down. The two women were the Strauchs.

By Tuesday at the latest, the Advertiser hopes to have, by cable, the facts about the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., the alleged backer of the Strauch Home Purchasing Society. Inquiry was made yesterday in the proper quarters.

REGULAR ARMY OFFICER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Lieut. Garber, U. S. Coast Artillery, to Escape the Thrall of Drink, Commits Suicide at Camp McKinley.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Tragic was the suicidal death early yesterday morning at Camp McKinley of First Lieutenant Gilford S. Garber, 2nd Company, Coast Artillery, United States Army. A large Colt's army revolver supplied the shot which ended the young officer's life, and death ensued in a few minutes after the trigger had been pulled.

A note hastily scribbled just before the fatal shot was fired was found by his brother officers lying upon the table in Lieut. Garber's room, and this supplies a reason as to the terrible decision the young man had reached to end his life. The note said simply:

"I cannot stop drinking."

That the decision to commit suicide was arrived at only just before the revolver was taken from its holster, is amply evidenced by the officer's actions throughout the evening while in the company of his brother officers and several National Guard of Hawaii officers at a luau given on Saturday evening at a place near Moanalua. At that time—only a few hours before he killed himself—the Lieutenant invited the company present to be his guests at a dinner to be given by him on July 15.

The suicide took place about two o'clock yesterday morning in Lieutenant Garber's room, which adjoins that of Lieut. Trotter under the same tent. When Dr. Baker, the army physician, arrived a few minutes later, the officer was beyond medical aid and expired without being able to speak to the officers and friends gathered about him, although his eyes, as he followed their movements about the room, had an appealing look in them, as if to ask forgiveness for his rash act.

The artillery camp was plunged into profound sorrow over the tragic fate of the young officer, and it is quite possible that, under the circumstances, the artillery troops, which were to participate in the Fourth of July parade today, may not appear in line. The body will be embalmed and forwarded to Lieut. Garber's old home in Madison, Wisconsin, on the transport Thomas which should arrive here tomorrow from the Philippines.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Lieut. Garber were brought out at the inquest held over the remains yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Lieut. Alden Trotter, his tent-mate testified in part, as follows:

"The suicide took place about two o'clock yesterday morning in Lieutenant Garber's room, which adjoins that of Lieut. Trotter under the same tent. When Dr. Baker, the army physician, arrived a few minutes later, the officer was beyond medical aid and expired without being able to speak to the officers and friends gathered about him, although his eyes, as he followed their movements about the room, had an appealing look in them, as if to ask forgiveness for his rash act.

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"I knew the deceased officer very well, and have known him since June, 1903. We have been living in the same tent at Camp McKinley, occupying adjoining rooms. We had just returned from a luau given as a farewell function in honor of Lieut. Hamilton who was shortly to depart for the coast, both of us returning to the camp together. I had just retired when I heard a shot followed by something falling. I ran into his room, and found the Lieutenant lying on his back with blood running from his head on to the floor.

"I spoke to him, called him by name and asked him what he had done. He seemed to be semi-conscious, but did not speak. I immediately ran over to Dr. Baker's quarters and called him to attend the wounded man. Dr. Baker came on a run in his night-clothes followed by Captain Nichols, who had heard me call. Lieut. Garber, however, was practically dead when we came back.

"When Lieut. Garber and I came home I said good night to him but he did not answer. A minute before the shot was fired he asked me for a cigarette paper. I told him I did not have any."

Captain F. C. Nichols, senior officer in command at Camp McKinley, testified at the inquest that he heard Lieut. Trotter calling Dr. Baker and after inquiring about the matter he and Lieut. Trotter went on the run to Garber's quarters. He saw the officer lying on his back with blood running from his mouth and a wound in the back of his head. In the next fifteen minutes he gasped several times and then expired. The pistol was lying at the wounded man's feet with one cartridge discharged. The end of the barrel was covered with blood.

Dr. Chas. L. Baker testified that after being called by Lieut. Trotter he ran to the quarters of Lieut. Garber and at once saw that the young man had no chance to live. A first he could not find the wound of entrance but found the tongue black and powder stained. The wound of exit was directly in center of the back of the neck, and it was his opinion that the spinal cord was severed together with other important lacerations.

Besides the note above referred to, two checks with the ink hardly dry upon them were found near by. One was a check for \$130 made out to Lieut. Trotter, and the other was for \$63 in favor of the 92nd company, being company funds in the possession of the suicide.

At the camp there is no suggestion that the suicide concerned financial matters, for his affairs are reported to be in good shape. That the tragic end may have been sought through weakness for drink is the more probable motive.

At the luau given near Moanalua the lieutenant became slightly overcome from the numerous healths proposed. Before the party was ready to return Lieutenant Garber went to one of the wagonettes and lay down and slept.

It is significant that while at the luau he was greatly exercised over his failure to procure a cigarette. He asked a friend for a cigarette and a search was made for one. Tobacco was found, but no cigarette paper. Later an officer made up a cigarette for Lieut. Garber and this one he smoked. Just before he killed himself he asked for a cigarette from his tent-mate but the latter had none. His statement concerning his utter failure to stop drinking possibly made the failure to get a cigarette a sensitive matter to him, and it is believed that had he procured a cigarette and smoked it, his nerves might have been calmed down. On the contrary, not obtaining a cigarette, he seems to have made up his mind at self-destruction and hastily written out the two checks and the explanatory note, and then fired the fatal shot.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month \$5.00
Per Month, Foreign 7.50
Per Year 50.00
Per Year, Foreign 60.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JULY 5

IN RE STRAUCH ET AL.

Despite urgent inquiries, Mr. Strauch has not yet made good in the matter of credentials. His own assets do not appear to be large. In a schedule of bankruptcy filed by him in the Federal court yesterday it appears that he has six chairs, value \$4; one table, value \$4 and one bicycle, old model, value \$12; total \$19. He also has a half interest in the Interstate Mercantile Agency, value unknown. Had Mr. Strauch listed this at \$1 we could cheerfully credit him with a private banking capital of \$20, except that he claims exemption on the chairs, table and bicycle. What the property resources are of Mrs. Strauch, Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Sedgebeer, the latter an employee of the local Fire Department, we do not know; certainly, whatever they are, they are not set apart to guarantee the safety of deposits.

Inquiry thus comes up to the San Francisco "backers." Who are they? The public has heard certain names from Mr. Strauch, but it lacks the following useful data about the men:

(1) Do they actually exist?

(2) If so, what relation do they bear to Mr. and Mrs. Strauch's Home Furnishing Society?

(3) Can they be held responsible if the Strauchs do not carry out their contracts with subscribers? That is, should the Strauchs die or otherwise become incapacitated as free and reachable agents would the San Francisco people stand between the contract-holders and loss? Would the latter furnish homes to those who had earned them?

And one more question! Why is it that the last San Francisco directory, a copy of which may be seen at the First National Bank, omits the names of three of the four alleged San Francisco backers of Strauch in the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. (Inc.) capital \$500,000? Four men are named by Strauch as follows: Thos. T. Lyon, Robert B. Smith, George F. Halla and F. G. Kaufman. The name of Robert B. Smith appears three times as a member of the firm of Smith & Plank, as a shoe-maker and as an elevator boy, respectively. But there is no Thomas T. Lyon, George F. Halla or F. G. Kaufman in the book. As to Smith he is not mentioned in connection with an Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., but merely identified with a private firm. Very likely he is another Robert B.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES.

Every nation has its fetish and the one Americans bring out and worship on the Fourth of July is embraced in the phrase, invented by the French idealists of the eighteenth century, that "all men are born free and equal." Jefferson wrote part of it into the Declaration of Independence, holding "the truth to be self-evident" that "all men are created equal." Being a slaveholder he did not quite say that all men are born free but he went so far as to insist that they had an inalienable right to freedom. But it was a right, if one at all, which Americans denied negroes for over 200 years and are denying Indians yet; a right which is challenged politically in the case of Southern negroes today. Indeed, when one looks over all races and finds so many that need tutelage and the discipline of the strong hand, races that must be curbed for the sake of the world's peace, the hollowness of the resounding phrase is manifest.

As for men being "born equal" that is an affront to common observation. Horses are not born equal; neither are dogs or cattle. There are plenty of grades among them, good, bad and indifferent. The car horse is not born equal to the racer; the scrub range cow is not born equal to the Jersey; the mangy cur of the gutter is not born equal to the prize mastiff of the bench show. And so with men. Of ten thousand babies born in 1890 in the Kentucky backwoods, one was Abraham Lincoln. How many of the remainder were born equal to him? Quality is the test of men and quality varies in them just as it does in dogs. "Blood will tell." When, as in Mark Twain's book, "Puddin'head Wilson," the gentleman's child was stolen by the octopus nurse and her own babe substituted, what happened? Why the false heir grew up in luxury a cad and the other one grew up in rags a gentleman. Blood told. There are children born every day who will grow up under unhappy surroundings into statesmen and poets and philosophers. There are others born in the purple, who of irredeemable bad blood, will end their days in prison. Were all of them good and had, born equal? Assuredly not; their inequality was marked from the drawing of their first breaths. There are blooded people as well as blooded horses; scrub people as well as scrub horses; and both kinds are found in all ranks, though not in all classes of society.

TRAFFIC.

"Trunk-Line Traffic and the Differential Rates to and from the Seaboard" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It forms a part of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and discusses the pending question of differential rates on the trunk lines between the seaboard and the great grain and stock producing interior of the United States.

The trunk-line railroads between the North Atlantic seaboard and the surplus grain States of the Central West have, it says, for fully a half century, been the chief agency in the distribution of the nation's surplus supply of breadstuffs. To these carriers, starting from different points on the sea and converging upon competitive points of assemblage of surplus food products in the interior, we owe more than to any other single agency the degree of commercial ascendancy now enjoyed by the United States in the world market. Their capacity to lay down regularly, month by month and year by year, cheap food supplies in European markets, by co-operation with ocean lines, has converted large portions of western Europe from agricultural to industrial communities. The transition of leading continental states from the agricultural regime prior to 1870 to the industrial and commercial order of the last twenty-five years coincided with the rise of the American grain trade in which the American trunk lines have so long been the ruling factor. Not only has the enormous economic expansion within the United States been made possible, but also the economic development of Europe has been forced into realization.

The problem of these highways has rarely been duly appreciated. The trunk-line problem is not a local problem, but pre-eminently a national problem. If considered from the standpoint of the domestic producer and the foreign consumer it may be stated as follows: Between the price of grain

in western America and the world-market price in western Europe there is a variable difference to be divided between the distributive agencies, including traders, bankers, and transporters. The trader does his part of the work for a fixed rate of commission plus a speculative profit; the banker obtains a regular rate of discount, from which risk is practically eliminated by insurance; and the transporter tries to get the residual share, but is subject to the foresight of the trader and the banker, who are really the custodians of the commodity in store or on its way between producer and consumer.

If the transporter holds his services too high for trader or banker to profit, the commodities await a higher price or a lower freight charge, and production is ultimately restricted. If the trader holds his services too high, the banker himself may find it to his advantage to utilize surplus credit in financing the movement of commodities. If the banker in turn exceeds the limit of reasonable charges, credit from elsewhere comes in to do the work. Such is the mobility both of capital and of business management within national limits that no representative or commercial service can for any considerable time make his own terms for his part in the annual distribution of any agricultural surplus.

The student of commercial charges in their relation to prices of foodstuffs finds that there is one governing tendency pervading the whole history of trunk-line operations, viz., that this difference between producer's price and consumers' cost tends in the long run to become a diminishing proportion per unit of the value of foodstuffs generally. In other words, the residual share, made up of the difference between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays, goes to commerce in its various functions, but that the portion to be divided up among traders, bankers, and carriers has been gradually pared down to a margin which probably ten years ago would have been regarded as ruinously unremunerative.

The problem has, from this point of view, a twofold character: First, whether as a question of general economic welfare it were better to inject a larger element of competition into trunk-line business, and thus for some lines, if not for all, diminish still further the residual portion which must be shared among the participants in trade; or whether, on the other hand, it were better to maintain conservative limitations on competition in the form of differential rates as a means of checking the downward tendency of commercial charges in general and of freight rates on foodstuffs in particular. Viewed from a strictly national standpoint these would seem to be the alternatives at issue.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

The Filipinos who have come to the United States to look up matters of trade with the New World are not the first of their race to do so. Over 300 years ago, Manila enjoyed a large trade with Mexico. Fleets of merchant galleons crossed the wide ocean at least twice a year exchanging products, and during one of their voyages they discovered and charted the Hawaiian group. Indeed a trans-Pacific galleon was wrecked here during the 16th century and those who escaped from it were represented today in the native population by supposed descendants.

A few years ago a Chinese traveller in Mexico, a learned man, was struck by the Oriental type of certain Indians whom he met on the west coast. From their appearance and the fact that they had Oriental names for their straw sandals and for some of their food, he evolved the theory that Chinese immigration reached the American littoral at a very early date. It is more probable, however, that the influx of Filipino traders, between 300 and 400 years ago, accounts for the physical resemblances which the Chinese traveller noted. Of Mongolian origin, the Filipinos readily transmit the strong facial peculiarities of the Asiatics. Indeed Aguilardo, as a type, might be accepted as a pure Japanese. There are many who look like him in the mountains back of Guaymas and Mazatlan.

The trade between Mexico and Manila lasted through much piratical vicissitude, 150 years; and then it was transferred to the coast of New England by Yankee traders who supplied Mexico in turn through the port of Vera Cruz. Filipino merchants did not venture in the new paths and their race was unrepresented in New England except as cabin boys and the like. They stayed at home and sold goods, cigars, manila rope and bags, principally, and bought what they wanted from trading caravans.

Now the trade horizon is widening for the East Indian archipelago which a trick of fate has thrown into American hands, and a commission, the one which passed through Honolulu a while back, is at work for free trade with the United States. If the project succeeds it will, undoubtedly, make annexation permanent; for when a choice lies between one's prosperity and one's political autonomy, the factor of wealth and comfort wins. Independence would cut the Filipinos off from their one great free market; and so if free trade is ever granted, nothing more will be heard about a Philippine rebellion from a people who have been enriched by American trade.

After a man has been duped into loaning his own money at no interest and borrowing it back at high interest, he can be easily persuaded into a vote of confidence in the broker. Such people are easy marks.

The cry of "blackmail" is followed by anonymous threats of murder. Evidently the Advertiser has opened up what the miners call a "good lead." There must be something beyond worth finding. That it will be found, whatever it is, may be presumed from the facts already secured and from the Advertiser's long record of public service. The breaking up of the Punahoa gambling nest, the exposure of official corruption, the smashing of the plumbers' trust, the shattering of the judicial ring—all these duties were performed in the face of abundant threats, some of them anonymous. In the present case the truth will be got at present as it was in the other instances.

Mr. Dunne and Mr. Hughes made excellent speeches yesterday and the Fourth had an official celebration which was all that could be desired. Private seal was checked, however, by a police raid on the boys who were firing squibs—a somewhat invidious discrimination in favor of the Chinese who explode crackers by the tens of thousand during New Year week. The Fourth with boyless streets is a novelty, whether desirable or not depending upon one's nerves and national point of view.

Judge George Gray of Delaware must not be overlooked in summing up Democratic convention prospects. He is 64 years old, was in the U. S. Senate for fourteen years after serving his State as Attorney General for six and has been on the Peace Commission and the Hague court. His handicaps are that he bolted Bryan in 1896 and that he comes from a small State. Nevertheless he is popular and respected in and out of his party.

It is announced from the East that the Rock Island road will build directly to San Diego, laying 1150 miles of track. It has obtained half a mile of water front, entrance franchises and nearly 1000 acres of land at that seaport. The coming of such a traffic line to San Diego ought to be the means of getting new steamship relations for Hawaii which might bring down passenger and freight rates.

For keeping at the advocacy of new industries constantly, the Maui News is fulfilling one of the most useful functions of a country paper. Maui and the whole group will be richer for it ten years hence, although Editor Robertson may have to take his reward out in the happy consciousness of duty performed.

Grim old Admiral Togo is attending to his part of the business all right. Almost every time the Port Arthur fleet attempts a dash at or past him, it loses seriously in effective strength.

RANSACKED THE SERVANT'S HOUSE

Ah Sing is in the police station on a charge of vagrancy. According to the story told by the officer who arrested him Ah Sing is not so much of a vagrant as something else. Yesterday he went into the servants' quarters in the Montano residence in Manoa Valley and was ransacking the place when the servants discovered him. Then he ran away and found refuge in the lanai scrub. The Montano employees discovered that they had been robbed of a watch, a necklace or two, and several other articles and gave chase. Other servants in the neighborhood joined in the chase and Ah Sing was captured but he did not have the watch on his person and as no one saw him take it they were unable to charge him with larceny. The police were telephoned for and went out and took Ah Sing into custody.

Those Who Celebrated.

While celebrating at Kakaako one N. Frase got into a dispute with Peter Manuel and according to the story told at police headquarters sought to settle it by hitting his adversary over the head with a Chinese brass knuckle. The weapon inflicted a severe scalp wound and Frase was treated to a free ride in the patrol wagon to the police station where he awaits a hearing today on the charge of assault and battery.

A Chinaman rejoicing in the euphonious name of Taniguchi was locked up last night upon the charge of running a che fa bank. The usual number of plain drunks followed in the wake of yesterday's festivities and were locked up awaiting sentence this morning.

Assaulted His Mother.

The celebration of the glorious Fourth was too much for Dick Kekona who resides on School street. According to the police he became angry at his mother last night and in order to assert his authority in the household which passed through Honolulu a while back, is at work for free trade with the United States. If the project succeeds it will, undoubtedly, make annexation permanent; for when a choice lies between one's prosperity and one's political autonomy, the factor of wealth and comfort wins. Independence would cut the Filipinos off from their one great free market; and so if free trade is ever granted, nothing more will be heard about a Philippine rebellion from a people who have been enriched by American trade.

Mr. J. Haig Mackenzie and his young son Murray of Kohala were among the guests registered at the Hawaiian Hotel Saturday. They will remain a few weeks in the city. Mrs. Mackenzie is a daughter of Dr. Wight of Kohala whose family is one of the best known and most respected of the families living in that district. Other arrivals in the Kinau at the hotel were A. McPherson of Forfar, Scotland; R. P. Scale and wife of Fahaia, and M. V. Holmes of Honolulu.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

John A. McCandless is recovering from a slight operation undergone a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jennings arrived yesterday on the Manuka from Porto Rico, via Vancouver.

The Kollina Company, a curio-dealing firm, has filed incorporation papers in the Treasurer's office.

Acting Governor Atkinson has collected \$120 additional for the Kaapaia Fourth of July celebration.

Residents of Pacific Heights are badly inconvenienced by the shutting down of the Heights electric railway.

Rev. F. W. Damon, founder of Mills Institute, is reported at Mills College, Oakland, in much improved health.

S. K. Kamalopili, late of the land office, will enter the offices of E. C. Hobron and J. J. Egan, real estate brokers, in the Love building.

Gunnar A. Hagemann, a Danish sugar expert, departed in the steamer Manuka after studying the Hawaiian sugar industry for six months.

Postmaster Oat has placed in his hands the sum of \$35.50, contributed by the postoffice employees towards the fund for the Fourth of July celebration.

Today is the second anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Rastick. He will conduct service at the Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock in commemoration of this event.

William White of the I. L. S. N. Co.'s staff was paid \$25 reward by Paul Isenberg yesterday for finding a diamond that dropped out of a ring in front of C. Brewer & Co.'s building.

Thomas Lucas, Charles Lucas and John Lucas have registered at the Treasury as a partnership under the name and style of Lucas Brothers, doing business as contractors.

Andrew Brown, who lately returned from the Colonies, says that business there is the dullest ever. Owing to a labor government old capital is leaving the land and new capital staying out.

L. Withington, a son of Attorney D. L. Withington, arrived on the Alameda to take a place on the reportorial staff of the Advertiser. He has been employed on Los Angeles and San Diego journals.

The wife of Captain Thos. K. Clark, wharf manager of Wilder's Steamship Co., died at her home yesterday morning. Mrs. Clark was in the 62nd year of her age. Her funeral will be held at her late residence, Punchbowl street, at 4 p. m. today.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Frank A. Richmond succeeds J. M. Lull, resigned, as vice principal of the Honolulu High school.

High Sheriff A. M. Brown was able to go down to his office yesterday, after a short but severe illness.

Flags on the Wilder's fleet were at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Mrs. T. K. Clark, wife of the company's port captain.

Brother Frank of St. Louis College and Brother Thomas of the Waikiki school leave Wednesday on the Alameda for a two-months' vacation on the mainland.

Alexander D. Larnach has resigned the position of chief of the mosquito crusade, to take a course at Stanford University. Health Inspector W. F. Hall succeeds him.

The funeral of the late Mrs. T. K. Clark, wife of Captain Clark of the Wilder's Steamship Company, was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Punchbowl street. A large concourse of friends was present and the floral tributes were banked in masses about the house.

J. K. Burkett's resignation as traveling normal instructor was accepted with regret by the Board of Education yesterday. Impaired health and private business needing his attention were his reasons for giving up. Mr. Burkett wanted to resign eighteen months ago but was prevailed to remain with the Board until now. As teacher and inspector he has been identified with Hawaii's public schools about a quarter of a century.

J. C. Davis of Hanalei, Kauai, succeeds J. K. Burkett as traveling normal instructor to the schools of Oahu and Kauai.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Miss Irene Crook of Maui is visiting Mrs. W. M. Graham for the summer.

J. S. Coke, a new state senator of Oregon, is a brother of H. M. and J. L. Coke of Waikiki.

The new bank building in Waikiki will be ready for occupancy by the middle of the month.

Of three apple trees at Waikiki, Maui, set out four years ago from slips got at Ulupakau, one is bearing fruit of apparently good quality.

The report from the Queen's Hospital regarding the condition of Ulysses Harris, the negro who was shot in the Pantheon Saloon on Thursday evening, is favorable.

There is a rubber tree at Hana plantation eight or nine years old, which is 15 inches in diameter and has branches 40 feet long. Specimens of manila rubber are to be sent to experts for testing.

L. A. Thurston is on Hawaii.

W. N. Armstrong expects to return here in the Fall.

Friends of Edgar Cayce say he has left here permanently.

John D. Spreckels is still sick at the Coronado Hotel, but improving.

P. C. Jones is finishing two cottages in College Hills and Attorney Kinney one.

The County Act Commission has another meeting due tonight in the weekly series planned.

Another shark was captured for the Aquarium and placed alive in the tank yesterday. It has been named Independence in honor of the day it lost its freedom.

CONNECTING DITCH DONE

Portion of Great Irrigation Plan.

MAUI, July 2.—On Friday the 15th, just one year after its inception, the ditch connecting the new Koolau ditch with the old Hamakau ditch was completed. If the Koolau waterway was finished, the mountain water of Nahiku and Keanae could now be used to irrigate the cane-fields of Pala and Hamakau. Because of unforeseen obstacles the Koolau ditch will probably not be fully constructed until September.

This connecting ditch, built by the Hamakau Ditch Extension Co. under the direction of Engineer George H. Baldwin, is five and one-half miles in length,—there being four miles of tunnels and one and one-half miles of open ditch. The four miles of tunnels which are mostly through solid rock of the hardest kind, cut out and save ten and one-half miles of ditch in the open.

The Hamakau Ditch Extension Co. have been building two sections of waterway, the upper section being the connecting ditch already mentioned and the lower section which will be completed in about a year's time will lead the water upon some new lands.

Four thousand feet of the upper section (of ditch and tunnel) will be cemented during the summer.

Seven hundred men, 150 mules and 50 bullocks have been engaged upon these two enterprises. The engineer in charge has begun already discharging laborers and will continue to do so as the work of construction is completed.

Engineer Geo. Baldwin, who by the way is a graduate of Stanford University, should be complimented upon the energy and resource displayed by him in completing so great and difficult an undertaking as the construction of the connecting ditch within the specified time, which was one year from July 1st, 1903.

W. E. BECKWITH'S FUNERAL.

At noon, June 27th, the funeral of William E. Beckwith of Kalawau, who died at Puunene hospital during the afternoon of June 26th, took place at the Makawao cemetery, Rev. O. P. Emerson officiating. The services were largely attended and the display of flowers at the grave was most beautiful. The pall-bearers were: H. A. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, F. F. Baldwin, James Lindsay, W. S. Nicoll and D. T. Fleming.

"Will Beckwith," as he was known among his friends, was a man of refinement, intelligence and character, possessing all the attributes of a good citizen. Springing from a New England family of farmers he naturally took a keen interest in sisal, pineapples and other agricultural experiments. Being man of sterling honesty, he always took a decided position in favor of the right and against the wrong on all questions. He did right because it was right, not because it was politic. He will be a great loss to the community in which he lived.

POLITICAL.

The election of officers by the different Republican precinct clubs of the island held during Saturday, June 25th went off amicably as far as heard from.

At Ulupalakua no meeting was convened owing to a misunderstanding, but one will be held later on.

In the Keanae precinct no meeting was held and no reason given for the neglect to do so, though it is stated the Nahiku section of the precinct will soon form a Republican club. It is stated that the Democrats have acquired considerable influence at Keanae.

At Lahaina, precinct 3, the largest number of Republicans within the history of the town turned out to vote for club officers 134 members being present and voting. Ex-Judge J. W. Kalua was beaten by Rev. S. Kapu by a large majority.

The following officers were elected:

President—S. Kapu, 95 votes.

First Vice-President—H. B. Wilkins, 95 votes.

Second Vice-President—W. H. Henning, 96 votes.

Secretary—G. W. Keawehaku, 99 votes.

Assistant Secretary—Wm. Kaluakini, 96 votes.

Treasurer—C. M. Scrimgeour, 104 votes.

Judges of Election—H. Dickensen, 101 votes; E. Wahaho, 100 votes and A. Blake, 96 votes.

Executive Committee—A. N. Harwelden, 99 votes; Philip Pali, 101 votes; I. Ihihi, 101 votes; George Dunn, 92 votes; and C. R. Lindsay, 97 votes.

At Waikuku precinct 6 the following officers were elected for the next two years:

President—A. N. Kepokalai.

First Vice-President—Geo. Wright.

Second Vice-President—W. F. Crockett.

Secretary—J. N. K. Keala.

Assistant Secretary—W. J. Coelho.

Treasurer—W. B. Scott.

Judges of Election—W. A. McKee.

Wm. Kaupuhihi and M. P. Wilcox.

Executive Committee—C. B. Weis, S. E. Kelso, R. A. Wadsworth, Jno. Keala, and W. F. Rai.

In the first precinct quite an exciting race contest took place there being a tie vote for president. W. F. Hala and J. K. Hamana each receiving 24 votes and another tie for one of the judges of election. K. Kalama and N. Iimahopu each receiving the same number of votes. A second election for these two officials will be held tonight.

The officers elected at the June 25th meeting were the following:

First Vice-President—J. K. Iosepa.

Second Vice-President—M. H. Reuter.

Secretary—H. Z. Kaipo.

Treasurer—L. B. Kaunene.

and J. K. Iosepa.

Executive Committee—W. P. Hala,

John Kaleo, M. H. Reuter, G. O. Cooper and Jos. Kalama.

At a large meeting held in the Hamakau native church (10th precinct) the following were elected:

President—H. A. Baldwin.

First Vice-President—John Kaluna.

Second Vice-President—Manuel Dabonte.

Secretary and Treasurer—T. M. Church.

Assistant Secretary—Jas. Kauka.

Judges of Election—Jas. Gunn, John Kalina and Antone Feteira.

Executive Committee—D. C. Lindsay,

S. E. Kalama, John Kalina, W. F. McConkey and J. Hapai Nui.

At a well-attended meeting at Makawao postoffice, precinct 9, the following were elected:

President—F. W. Hardy.

First Vice-President—B. F. Manoanoa.

Second Vice-President—Henry Kahamane.

Secretary—A. F. Tavares.

Assistant Secretary—D. H. Aukai.

Treasurer—George Copp.

Judges of Election—Charles Copp,

Edgar Morton and D. K. Kapilohi.

Executive Committee—David Morton,

Ed. Forsyth, Edgar Morton, D. K. Kapilohi and P. Kalanani.

Judging by the interest exhibited at these elections the Republicans of Maui are more than holding their own in spite of the seeming defection at Keaau.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" on Central Maui will be unusually elaborate and interesting this year. There will be good running and trotting race events at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, in the morning and an exciting baseball game between Punahoa and Ali-Maul at Wells' Park, Wailuku, in the afternoon. Berger's band will play at both the races and the ball game and will also give a concert at Punahoa in the evening. At Sunnyside, Paia, Makawao district people will give a large picnic at which sports and games will be an attraction, not forgetting a delicious lunch for which adequate arrangements have already been made. In the morning besides games for the children there will be a baseball contest, Puunene vs. Paia and Hamakauapo, and in the afternoon, polo, tennis and tilting for rings.

NOTES.

On Thursday, June 30th, one Englishman and twelve Portuguese were naturalized by Circuit Judge A. N. Kepokalai at Waikuku court house.

During the same day, at the same court, the matter of an injunction against the Maui Agricultural Co. stopping the digging of a ditch through the Miner premises was also brought up but was again postponed, this time for two weeks. D. H. Case appeared for the company and J. M. Vivas & H. E. Cooper for Miner.

PAST WEEK'S EVENTS IN AND ABOUT HILO

Republican Precinct Elections—Exciting Tennis Match—Hawaiian Tobacco Experiment—Japanese Marriage Decision—Personal.

The election of officers and committees of the precincts held last Friday night at Hilo and Waikuku were not particularly exciting.

At Waikuku there was something of a contest but it did not amount to much. In the fourth precinct there was practically no opposition and some of the candidates took so little interest in the election that they did not attend. Following is the list of elected officers:

Third Precinct—President, James D. Lewis; 1st vice-president, W. F. J. Dale, 2d vice-president, Kalilikane; treasurer, W. H. Lambert; secretary, G. F. Afonso; assistant secretary, Albert Naeole.

Executive Committee—J. McGuire, O. W. Rose, D. Spaulding, M. de F. Spinola, E. N. Voeller.

Judges of Election—M. K. Kealawaa, C. Alden, H. B. Nalini.

Fourth Precinct—President, L. E. Ray; 1st vice-president, Chas. Akau; 2d vice-president, W. A. Toed; Sr.; treasurer, Geo. N. Day; secretary, R. A. Lyman, Jr.; assistant secretary, Chas. Siemensen.

Executive Committee—T. M. Rowland, J. K. Kai, Jr., W. Nalini, M. J. de Gouvea, B. F. Shoem.

Judges of Election—C. H. W. Hitchcock, M. S. Pacheco, W. Harbottle—Hawaii Herald.

SAINT JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises at St. Joseph's school for girls drew an audience that tested the capacity of the hall and the entertainment was one that reflected great credit upon the teachers and pupils. Those in Sister Ephraim's music class showed the result of careful training in every measure. These pupils are thoroughly taught the rudiments of music first and they are obliged to read their compositions before they are permitted to play them on the piano. The class pieces were really excellent and provided a great deal of merriment among the audience. Particularly was this the case with the skit called the "cooking school" in which eight young misses took part. The recitations were quite up to the standard of the school and caused much favorable comment.—Hawaii Herald.

GOOD TENNIS FINALS.

The finals in the gentlemen's doubles were scheduled for 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon, June 25. Balding Bros. vs. Hapai and Madeira. Play began at 3:30 p. m. before a crowd of interested spectators.

The first set was won easily by Hapai and Madeira, 6-1, and then the players all settled down to good steady playing. The balance of the match was very even; it looking as though the full five sets would have to be played. The fourth and last set stood 5 to 3 in favor of Hapai and Madeira, when by dint of hard playing, the Baldings won three straight games, making it 6 to 5, which was immediately made 6 All. From then on the set continued deuce until finally won out by Hapai and Madeira at 12 to 10, the record set of the tournament. Following was the score of sets: 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 12-10.

This makes Hapai and Madeira the winners of this year's club tournament, and as Prouty is not here to defend last year's championship with Balding, it will go by default to Hapai and Madeira.—Hawaii Herald.

EVENTS ON FOURTH.

The sports committee for the Fourth have prepared a program of 16 popular sports, including races for every age and sex, climbing greased pole, catching greased pig, eating suspended bun, sugar eating, etc. The judges are J. U. Smith, W. S. Terry and P. C. Beaman.

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MUTINIOUS CREW ON ST. HUBERT

(From Saturday's Advertiser)
The British tramp steamer St. Hubert bobbed up off port about eight o'clock yesterday morning with a mutinous crew on board.

The vessel had sailed about four hours previously for Yokohama, leaving eight men on her crew on the wharf and with the others protesting to the master of the vessel that they would not perform their ordinary duties on board unless they were paid a higher rate of wages than that for which they shipped. The men claimed that the vessel's cargo consisted of salt-peter which was intended for the Japanese government and would be used in the manufacture of powder, thus constituting a cargo of contraband of war and rendering the vessel liable to seizure should a Russian squadron be met with between Honolulu and Yokohama. This would be additional risk for them and so they demanded higher wages. Eight men refused to sail on the vessel. She thus left here short handed and after going a short distance all the men refused duty. So Captain Wardale had to return to Honolulu and here affairs were adjusted yesterday afternoon so that the vessel could again put to sea.

On the vessel's manifest her cargo was described as "nitrite of nitrite of soda for fertilizing purposes," but the men claimed it could also be used for manufacturing powder. The vessel anchored off port on her return here and the captain and some of the men laid the matter before the British Consul, W. R. Hoare, and he advised the men to return to the vessel and proceed on the voyage as such material, as described in the manifest, is used here for fertilizing purposes and it is reasonable to suppose that it can also be used in Japan. Under the circumstances the men could not prove the goods to be contraband and so lost their case.

The men returned to the vessel and she again sailed for Yokohama, leaving the anchorage at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

CONSUL HOARE'S STATEMENT.

Consul Hoare made the following statement regarding the steamer St. Hubert yesterday evening:

"The steamer St. Hubert, according to the bill of lading, has a cargo of nitrates of soda for manure, which is distinctly stated on the bill. Her master intends to proceed to his destination with that cargo.

"The seamen last night at midnight just as the steamer was going out, to see if they could get something extra in their wages, left the ship. They were under the impression that the cargo was not nitrates of soda.

"No analysis can be had here until after the 4th of July, as on inquiry it was found everyone was away. The master states that his cargo is simply what the bill of lading says; that is, nitrates of soda for manure, and that he cannot wait until Tuesday. The seamen, I believe, have returned to the ship, and that is all I know about it."

Sugar on Hawaii.

Purser Beckley, of the Kinau, reports the following sugar on Hawaii: Olaa, 4200; Waikiki, 20,000; Hawaii Mill, 1550; Wainaku, 3600; Onomea, 29,000; Pepee-ko, 18,000; Honomo, 12,000; Hakalau, 5000; Laupahoehoe, 1600; Ookala, 5000; Kukalau, 3500; Hanakau, 5000; Paauhau, 5000; Honokaa, 5000; Kukuihaele, 2200; Punaluu, 2851; Honuapo, 1105.

Koloa Stopped Grinding.

Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall, which arrived yesterday from Kauai, reports:

"Steamer Mikahala at Waimea with all freight discharged.

"Ship Emily Whitney at Makaweli discharged. Will load sugar Tuesday.

"Koloa plantation stopped grinding Friday.

"Fine weather on Kauai."

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waianae.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kalihiwai, Kilauea and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

SAILING WEDNESDAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Likeilike, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. tug Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).

U. S. S. Wheeling, Fox, Pago Pago, June 28

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Andrew Welch Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco July 4

Annis Johnson, Am. bk., Johnson, June 18

Charlotte, Ger. bk., Grube, Bremen, June 28

Curzon, Ch. sp., Johansen, Nitrate ports, June 7.

Great Admrial, Am. sp., Watts, Newcastle July 2

Irrigard, Am. bknt., Schmidt, San Francisco, June 21

Irene Am. schr., Portland, June 18

Jahes Howes Am. sp., Clapp, Newcastle June 4

Malahan Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco June 19

Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sp., Tafra, Bremer June 19

Olympic Am. bk., Evans, San Francisco June 28

Robert Adamson, Seville, Moji, July 2

Salano Am. schr., Rosich, Newcastle, June 22

WAS VERY QUIET ON WATERFRONT

The Glorious Fourth was a quiet day on the waterfront both in operations along the wharves and in the arrival and departure of vessels. Almost all the ships lying at the docks were dressed with long strings of signal flags in honor of the occasion but their crews were all on shore leave celebrating. The crew of the steamer Kauai were loafing around the Inter-Island wharf trying to pass the day. The steamer arrived last Sunday night for them to be paid off and they will celebrate the Fourth today.

THE WELCH IN PORT.

The only arrival during the day was the American bark Andrew Welch, Captain Drew, fifteen days from San Francisco with a general cargo. The Welch came up the harbor about half past eight yesterday morning and went alongside the Bishop wharf. Captain Drew made the first half of the voyage in five days but calms prevailed during the latter half and prevented any record breaking. Beside her cargo the bark brought eight passengers as follows:

Katharine Garibaldi, Jennie Garibaldi, Stella Garibaldi, Miss Duffy, Miss Mamie Ryan, Dr. Arthur Savage and wife, Eric Craig.

The first day's run was 250 miles but on the sixth day calms were struck and an average of 70 miles per day was the best the ship could make for several days.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IMPROVED BY DE FOREST

It is some years since wireless telegraphy first extended popular imagination to the utmost and found it immediately deficient in powers of comprehension; but the vagaries and accomplishments of the mysterious Hertzian waves do not fail to fascinate us as they did in the days of their novelty. There is an eeriness that is almost comic in the possibility of messages ever wandering silently over rooftops, playing round chimney-pots, and passing through brick walls as though they did not exist.

Such a possibility seemed to most unscientific people very remote one; but the recent accomplishments of the De Forest system on board the Times steamer Haimun in the Far East lead us to believe that the date is not so far off as has been imagined.

The success of the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy must be regarded as one of the greatest feats of the war. The inventor is one of the first men to make wireless telegraphy consistently successful for commercial purposes, and by its aid the Times is able to receive from the seat of war long uncensored accounts of the operations both on land and sea.

Dr. De Forest is a graduate of Yale University. His rise to fame has been as rapid as it is well deserved. Ten years ago he was pushing a bath chair at the Chicago Exhibition in order to get money to finish his college education; at the forthcoming St. Louis Exposition his exhibition will be one of its chief features, and will comprise a tower 300 feet high, and four wireless stations throughout the grounds.

The best testimonial to the De Forest system is its own success on the Haimun. This steamer was chartered at Shanghai at the outbreak of the war, and the wireless apparatus was installed by a De Forest operator. A topmast was rigged up to the height of 75 feet, and a gaff was attached from which wires or antennae ran down to the operator's cabin. The station which receives messages from the steamer is ten miles east of Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the side of the operator's hut and the antennae are attached in similar fashion to those on the Haimun.

When sending a message the operator sits in his cabin on the steamer and clicks word after word on the Morse key in front of him. As the electric battery begins to work sparks appear at the gap in the circuit. These sparks cause the vibrations of the ether which are caught up by the antennae and carried out into the atmosphere, where they disperse in exactly similar fashion to the little waves caused on the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown in.

The receiving station at Wei-hai-wei is in "sympathy" with the transmitting station on the Haimun. Without this mutual "sympathy" there could be no possibility of the messages reaching their intended destination. As it is, however, the antennae at the receiving station are struck by the other waves set in motion by the electrical disturbance on board the Haimun, and convey the vibration down to the "responder" before which sits the operator ready to receive the message.

It is in the use of this "responder" that the De Forest system differs so much from other systems. Previously a "coherer" was used as the chief instrument in receiving a message. This "coherer" in principle is a break in the receiving circuit which is bridged over by metallic filings. When an electric wave falls on the filings they arrange themselves so as to complete the circuit and set the usual Morse recording apparatus in motion. After each signal has been received little hammer taps the filings into their first position, and thus break up the current. This process is so slow that only about eight words a minute can be registered, and the slight mechanical hitch is sufficient to set the whole apparatus at a standstill.

The "responder" of De Forest is a great improvement on this. A solution of caustic potash is introduced into the receiving circuit, and when the electric wave from the transmitting station falls on it the solution is chemically decomposed, the resistance reduced, and the circuit bridged. Thus the signal is recorded, and the moment the wave has passed the liquid returns to its normal condition.

In receiving a message, Dr. De Forest does not rely upon the clumsy printing of the Morse apparatus. His "responder" is so sensitive that the operator is enabled to use an ordinary telephone receiver to catch the click, click of the incoming message.

The speed at which messages can be sent rests on the ability of the operators alone. The usual rate at which the Times reports are transmitted is thirty-five words a minute, but as much as sixty words have been recorded in this time. Messages are also being sent to the receiving station at Wei-hai-wei when the Haimun is 180 sea miles distant, while the Times correspondent reports that transmitters and receivers have "spoken" each other when as much as 170 sea miles apart.

Another clever invention of Dr. De Forest is his wireless automobile. This will be of great use for conveying messages in time of war, and it has already been utilized to send instantaneous Stock Exchange quotations from the street direct to the brokers' offices. The principle upon which it works is similar to that used on board the Haimun. —London Daily Mail.

AQUARIUM GETS ANOTHER SHARK

Manager Potter of the Aquarium has forgotten his grief at the loss of his big shark a few days ago in joy over the capture of another monster. The big fellow was taken with a small hook off Waikiki at about three o'clock yesterday morning. The Japanese who hooked him held him to the boat for two and a half hours by which time assistance arrived and the shark was towed across the reef. He proved a pretty tough customer and received some ugly cuts on his back and tail fins through his efforts to regain his liberty. He was towed ashore by means of a rope tied around his tail. At the beach a long ladder was slid under him and he was made fast to it. The ladder was then lifted into the shark tank which is on the beach side of the Aquarium grounds.

The big fish is an excellent specimen, about 10 feet from tip to tip and weighing about 250 pounds. Although very lively when captured he is quiet in the tank only splashing the water with his tail at long intervals and swimming quietly about. The shark has been christened "Independence" in honor of the day of his capture and the manager hopes that he will survive capture.

**KAISER IS TO
LIVE IN NEW YORK**

Carl Kaiser, well known to business people in Hawaii because of his long service of twenty-one years with the firm of Hyman Brothers, is to leave Honolulu on the Sonoma and intends to settle permanently in New York.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when traveling. H. C. Hartman, Anamosa, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The best testimonial to the De Forest system is its own success on the Haimun. This steamer was chartered at Shanghai at the outbreak of the war, and the wireless apparatus was installed by a De Forest operator. A topmast was rigged up to the height of 75 feet, and a gaff was attached from which wires or antennae ran down to the operator's cabin. The station which receives messages from the steamer is ten miles east of Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the side of the operator's hut and the antennae are attached in similar fashion to those on the Haimun.

When sending a message the operator sits in his cabin on the steamer and clicks word after word on the Morse key in front of him. As the electric battery begins to work sparks appear at the gap in the circuit. These sparks cause the vibrations of the ether which are caught up by the antennae and carried out into the atmosphere, where they disperse in exactly similar fashion to the little waves caused on the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown in.

The receiving station at Wei-hai-wei is in "sympathy" with the transmitting station on the Haimun. Without this mutual "sympathy" there could be no possibility of the messages reaching their intended destination. As it is, however, the antennae at the receiving station are struck by the other waves set in motion by the electrical disturbance on board the Haimun, and convey the vibration down to the "responder" before which sits the operator ready to receive the message.

It is in the use of this "responder" that the De Forest system differs so much from other systems. Previously a "coherer" was used as the chief instrument in receiving a message. This "coherer" in principle is a break in the receiving circuit which is bridged over by metallic filings. When an electric wave falls on the filings they arrange themselves so as to complete the circuit and set the usual Morse recording apparatus in motion. After each signal has been received little hammer taps the filings into their first position, and thus break up the current. This process is so slow that only about eight words a minute can be registered, and the slight mechanical hitch is sufficient to set the whole apparatus at a standstill.

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